

Table 5a supplement. Beta coefficients for covariates in the adjusted absolute model of acute care hospitalizations in 19 communities in Massachusetts, 2002-2009

Absolute model	Adjusted Beta Estimate	Empirical Standard Error Estimates	p-value
Low implementation: 1-100 enrolments per 100,000 vs. No implementation	-0.0694	0.0766	0.3647
High implementation: >100 enrolments per 100,000 vs. No implementation	-0.0792	0.1047	0.4493
Medically supervised inpatient withdrawal treatment	0.0004	0.0001	<.0001
Methadone treatment	0.001	0.0004	0.0099
Buprenorphine treatment	0.0004	0.0007	0.5274
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	0.0123	0.0073	0.0906
Hispanic	0.0033	0.0095	0.7244
Black/African American, Non-Hispanic	0.0166	0.0119	0.1637
Male	-0.0171	0.0707	0.8093
Under the age of 18	0.0204	0.016	0.2031
Below poverty level	-0.0035	0.0146	0.8096
Prescriptions to doctor shoppers*	-0.0021	0.0049	0.5316
Year (as a linear term)	0.053	0.0245	0.0001

\* Schedule II opioid prescriptions dispensed to “doctor shoppers” per total opioid prescriptions dispensed. Doctor shoppers were individuals who had schedule II opioid prescriptions from  $\geq 4$  prescribers and filled prescriptions at  $\geq 4$  pharmacies in a 12 month period.

Table 5b supplement. Beta coefficients for covariates in the adjusted relative model of acute care hospitalizations in 19 communities in Massachusetts, 2002-2009

Relative model	Adjusted Beta Estimate	Empirical Standard Error Estimates	p-value
Low implementation: < the median vs. No implementation	-0.1019	0.0857	0.2346
High implementation: $\geq$ the median vs. No Implementation	-0.0021	0.0765	0.9784
Medically supervised inpatient withdrawal treatment	0.0004	0.0765	<.0001
Methadone treatment	0.0009	0.0001	0.0323
Buprenorphine treatment	0.0001	0.0004	0.9374
Race/Ethnicity			
White, Non-Hispanic	0.0126	0.0071	0.0758
Hispanic	0.0024	0.0093	0.7962
Black/African American, Non-Hispanic	0.0144	0.0119	0.2282
Male	-0.0207	0.0695	0.7661
Under the age of 18	0.022	0.0162	0.1729
Below poverty level	0.002	0.0166	0.9022
Prescriptions to doctor shoppers*	-0.0028	0.0041	0.4925
Year (as a linear term)	0.0514	0.0189	0.0067

\* Schedule II opioid prescriptions dispensed to “doctor shoppers” per total opioid prescriptions dispensed. Doctor shoppers were individuals who had schedule II opioid prescriptions from  $\geq 4$  prescribers and filled prescriptions at  $\geq 4$  pharmacies in a 12 month period.